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The Tobacco Industry of Western Asia

JANUARY
1964

UNITED
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DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL
SERVICE

FOREWORD

U.S. cigarette exports to Western Asia have more than doubled since 1957 and now exceed \$10 million annually. Oil-rich Kuwait takes over \$5 million worth of U.S. cigarettes annually, and exports to Lebanon and Syria are increasing rapidly. Rising Near Eastern incomes, from petroleum or agriculture, are creating larger markets for U.S. tobacco and cigarettes.

Iraq and Syria are new markets for U.S. leaf and others may develop. U.S. leaf exports to Western Asia in 1963 were more than double those for the previous year. Purchases by Iraq in late 1963 were larger than the entire shipment of U.S. leaf to Western Asia in 1962, which was only about 2 million pounds. Prior to 1963, Jordan, Cyprus, and Israel were the most important markets for U.S. leaf in the area. Iran is potentially an important market for both U.S. leaf and cigarettes.

Cigarette output is climbing in all countries of the area where factories exist. Some markets, however, can import quality cigarettes for less than it would cost to manufacture them locally.

The United States buys about 75 million to 80 million pounds of oriental tobacco from Western Asia annually, most of it from Turkey. Some Lebanese leaf is bartered for cigarettes.

This report is the third in a series on tobacco industries in various areas of the world. It is based on studies made on-the-spot by members of the Foreign Agricultural Service Tobacco Division and the U.S. agricultural attachés.



Hugh C. Kiger
Hugh C. Kiger, Director
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THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF WESTERN ASIA

By John Parker, Jr.,
Tobacco Division

Most countries of Western Asia are expanding markets for imported cigarettes and some are new markets for U.S. leaf tobacco as well. Cigarette imports into Western Asia reached \$25 million in 1962, or double the value for 1957. Increased incomes from oil activities, together with a wider dispersion of agricultural income, have spurred this demand for imported cigarettes. Growing popularity of quality imported cigarettes, added to reduction of the domestic tobacco crops from severe outbreaks of the fungus disease, blue mold, caused leaf imports to rise in 1963. Local manufacturers are striving to improve their cigarettes so that these may compete with imported brands. To do this, makers will need to import more leaf tobacco of types grown in the United States.

Production

Turkey produces over three-fourths of the tobacco grown in Western Asia. In 1963, this approximated 276 million pounds, with the Aegean Sea area of the western part of the country producing about half the total. The area along the Black Sea coast near Samsun usually accounts for over 50 million pounds of oriental tobacco annually, and the Marmaria area, near Istanbul, over 25 million pounds. Over another 35 million pounds is produced yearly in the Kurdish hills, where natural rainfall is more abundant than in the rest of Western Asia. This area is divided by boundaries separating Turkey, Iraq, and Iran.

Besides western Turkey, most of the entire area's tobacco is grown in two geographic areas: the green hills extending from southeastern Turkey through northern Iraq into Iran; and the Mediterranean coast from Latakia, Syria, down to Tyre, Lebanon. Additional small quantities are grown near the Sea of Galilee in Israel; near Amman, Jordan; in Yemen; in western Saudi Arabia; and in a few coastal areas of the Arabian Peninsula. Over half of Western Arabia is desert where tobacco cannot be grown. Conditions in much of the remainder of the region, as well, are too arid for leaf production.

For 1963, blue mold damage seriously reduced the crop in the tobacco-growing region extending along the Mediterranean coasts of Syria and Lebanon, and in northern Iraq. Consequently, Syria and Iraq are all expected to import substantial quantities of U.S. tobacco in 1964. Blue mold also

reduced output in Iran, another potential U.S. market, and a country usually producing 20 million to 25 million pounds of oriental tobacco annually, as well as in the valley of the Sea of Galilee, which produced about 5 million pounds in 1962. Output fell also in the Amman vicinity of Jordan, from 3 million pounds in 1962 to about 1 million in 1963.

Imports

Unmanufactured tobacco.--The countries of Western Asia imported about 14 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962. Although their leaf imports are small, most of the markets in Western Asia, are growing importers of unmanufactured tobacco or potentially larger importers of leaf and/or cigarettes. U.S. leaf exports to Western Asia in FY 1964 are likely to be doubled those of the previous year.

Aden, chief leaf importer, takes from 9 million to 12 million pounds annually, more than 7 million of it dark sun-cured tobacco from India.

Israel, the second largest leaf importer in 1962, is now the largest importer of oriental. Cyprus and Jordan each purchase about 1 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco annually. Syria needs increasing quantities of U.S. flue-cured and burley tobacco. Iraq and Iran are also large potential markets for different types of U.S. tobacco used for quality American-type cigarettes. The purchase of 3.3 million pounds of U.S. leaf tobacco by Iraq in 1963, caused sales of flue-cured and burley tobacco to all Western Asia to more than double the quantity for the previous year.

Cigarettes.--If Turkey were to follow the path of Lebanon and several other oriental producers in allowing smokers a free choice of cigarettes, it would become a sizable market for imported cigarettes and possibly for some quality flue-cured and burley leaf for blending purposes.

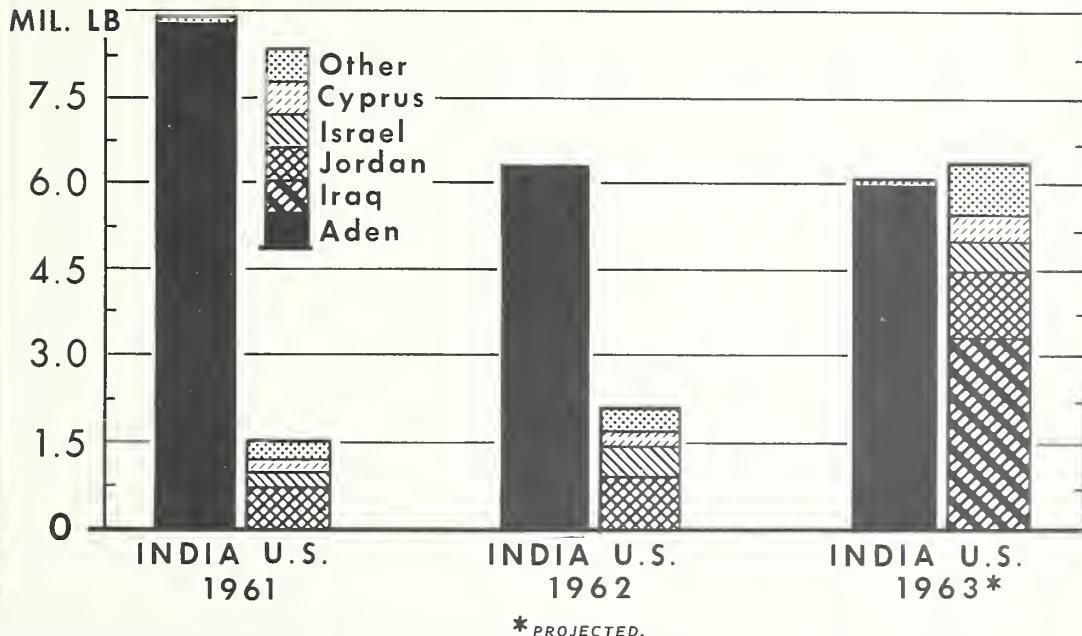
About \$22 million to \$25 million worth of cigarettes are imported by the countries of Western Asia each year. About half are supplied by the United Kingdom and about 45 percent by the United States. The equivalent of 7 million to 8 million pounds of U.S. tobacco moves to Western Asia in the form of American and British cigarettes, since most British cigarettes are made with half U.S. leaf. France, Jordan, West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands supply most of the remaining imported cigarettes.

Kuwait takes close to half of all Western Asia's cigarette imports. Aden, Lebanon, Bahrein, and Saudi Arabia are other large markets for U.S. and British cigarettes. Syria, Israel, and Cyprus are smaller markets but growing ones. The United States is chief supplier of cigarettes to Kuwait, Syria, and Saudi Arabia; the United Kingdom to Aden, Cyprus, and Iraq. (Over 95 percent of Aden's cigarette imports are supplied by the United Kingdom.)

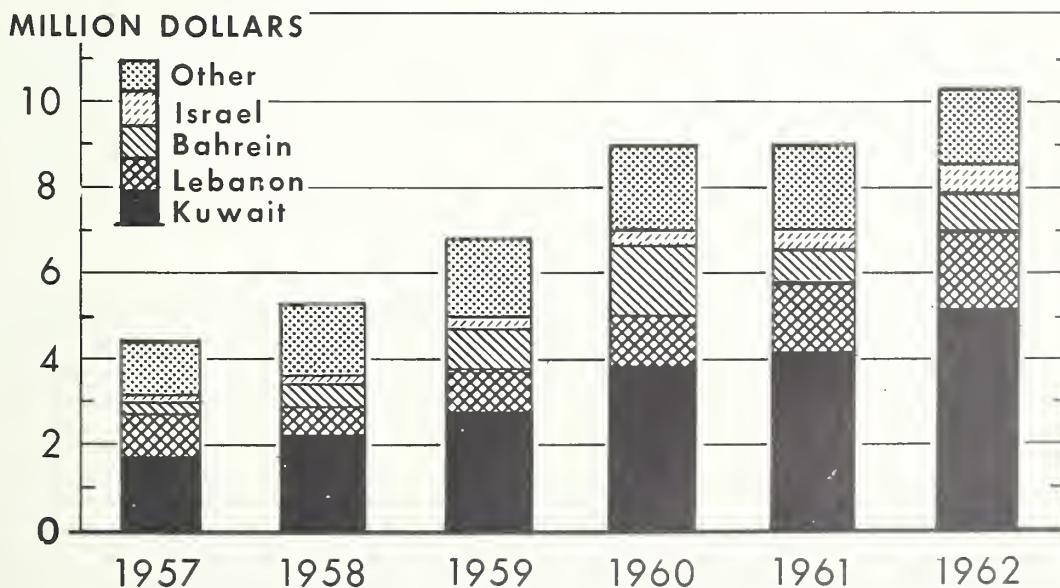
Kuwait and Aden¹ are important distributing centers for cigarettes. Over one-third of the 5 million pounds entering Kuwait are consumed in neighboring

¹Aden is a 75-square-mile British colony, independent of Aden Protectorate. Aden is a prominent distributing point because of its harbor located on the Indian Ocean.

U.S. AND INDIAN EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO TO WESTERN ASIA, 1961-63



U.S. CIGARETTE EXPORTS TO WESTERN ASIA, 1957-62



countries -- especially Iraq and Iran. Distributors in Aden haul cigarettes by truck and camel to Yemen, Saudi Arabi, and Aden Protectorate. Bahrein, Quatar, and Lebanon are smaller distributors to areas beyond their own borders.

Low import duties, convenient port facilities, and progressive marketing techniques enable cigarette distributors in Kuwait, Bahrein, and other centers to do a brisk business abroad where expanding oil output has increased income.

Exports

Turkey exported about 200 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, the rest of Western Asia only about 12 million pounds. (Turkey's shipments included about 5 million pounds of reexports by Aden and Kuwait.) Lebanon, Syria, and Cyprus are the only other significant exporters of locally grown tobacco. In the early 1950's, Iran was an important exporter, but recently short crops have prevented any sizable shipments.

Consumption

Cigarette consumption is increasing rapidly in Western Asia, particularly where oil revenue is used to benefit large segments of the population. Kuwait has the world's highest per capita cigarette consumption, although Yemen has one of the lowest. Next to oil revenue, expanding farm income and increased wages for urban workers are stimulating the demand for cigarettes. A preference for quality filter-tipped cigarettes is growing throughout the area. Imported Virginia (straight flue-cured cigarettes) from the United Kingdom, and American blended cigarettes, account for most of the consumption in oil-rich areas where no tobacco is grown. Oriental cigarettes still predominate in Turkey, and to a lesser extent also in Syria, Israel, and Iran.

Use of native types of tobacco in water pipe, clay pipe, zabana cigarettes and snuff is still very important in rural areas.

Turkey is the largest consumer of tobacco products in Western Asia. Over 85 percent of total consumption consists of cigarettes.

Cigarettes account for only about two-thirds of total tobacco consumption in Iran and Iraq, and this proportion ranges down to 5 percent of tobacco consumption in rural Yemen. The share of cigarettes is increasing rapidly where rural smokers are beginning to earn more income, from crops developed by irrigation and by technical assistance from overseas.

The more prosperous smokers in the area prefer American or British cigarettes. Therefore imported quality brands have become a prestige item. This preference for better cigarettes has caused local manufacturers to initiate production of American type or flue-cured English type brands. In Turkey, this has been accomplished by using domestic flue-cured tobacco, but in most other countries it is causing increased leaf imports.

ADEN¹

Over 80 percent of the tobacco and cigarettes imported by Aden Colony is redistributed to nearby areas. No tobacco is grown in the Colony and very little in surrounding areas. In addition, less than 5 percent of the tobacco products consumed in Aden is manufactured locally.

Aden takes about 8 million pounds of dark sun-cured tobacco from India annually, ranking as the largest export market for this type of Indian tobacco. Aden also imports about 2 million pounds of English cigarettes annually. Foundation of the Federation of South Arabia benefitted tobacco distributors in Aden.

Exports

Most of the tobacco and cigarettes imported by Aden are re-exported. Over 3 million pounds of dark sun-cured tobacco are shipped to Yemen and Aden Protectorate annually. Between half a million and 1 million pounds also go to Saudi Arabia. Small amounts of the dark tobacco go to Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Kamaran, Perim, and Egypt.

French Somaliland, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Yemen are important markets for cigarette distributors in the port of Aden. Many truck drivers from Aden Protectorate and Yemen buy cigarettes in the city, Aden, and carry them to small village stores in their home area. Also many persons from nearby areas working in Aden buy cigarettes to carry home. Therefore, cigarette exports do not indicate the true distribution.

Imports

About 2 million pounds of cigarettes, and 9 to 12 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, are imported annually. Aden usually also takes about 50,000 pounds of pipe tobacco from the United Kingdom annually, and smaller quantities of specialty pipe tobacco from India.

Consumption

The 200,000 people in Aden Colony are predominately male adults, and consequently per capita tobacco consumption exceeds 6 pounds per capita. About 25,000 Europeans there also contribute to the heavy use of tobacco. Most cigarettes sell for less than 20 U.S. cents per pack.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

About 800,000 people live in the few irrigated valleys in Aden Protectorate, which covers 112,000 square miles. Distributors in the Colony of Aden supply

¹See footnote on page 2.

the area with most of its tobacco needs because no large city or port is located there.

Some dark tobacco is grown in small garden patches, mostly for home use by pipe smokers.

The Colony of Aden's cigarette exports, reported, to the Protectorate, include only wholesale purchases by merchants in the town of the Protectorate. Most of the cigarettes consumed in the Protectorate are purchased at reasonable prices by smokers or their kin while shopping in the Colony of Aden. Total consumption of tobacco is increasing in Aden Protectorate because of increasing farm income from cotton and dates.

BAHREIN

About \$1 million worth of U.S. cigarettes are shipped to the oil-rich island of Bahrein annually, and somewhat smaller quantities of British cigarettes. Small quantities are purchased also from Kuwait, Iraq, and Iran. Total cigarette consumption in Bahrein is nearly 1 million pounds annually. Per capita consumption, of 6.7 pounds, yearly, is high because of large numbers of adult oil workers in the population.

Tombac from Iran, cigars from the Netherlands, and various tobacco products from India account for sales of another 50,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds of tobacco products annually. Some of these are distributed to small villages on the Arabian Peninsula. Because of local high incomes from oil, U.S. cigarettes are in demand. U.S. cigarette exports to Bahrein reached a peak of 346 million pieces in 1960, but declined in 1961 as Kuwait became a more effective distributing center for the Persian Gulf area.

CYPRUS

Cyprus has imported more U.S. flue-cured tobacco each year and has been exporting increasing quantities of oriental tobacco to the United States as well. Cigarette factories in Nicosia have expanded output, particularly that of quality brands. Introduction of English cigarettes into the island during the years of the large British military installation there established a preference for these cigarettes.

Production

Tobacco production is concentrated in the northeastern area on a peninsula. Many small farmers grow oriental tobacco totaling about 2 million pounds annually. Most of the better grades of Latakia are exported for prices above 50 U.S. cents per pound, with farmers usually receiving from 20 to 45 U.S. cents per pound for their tobacco. Some tobacco cured in the sun is kept by farmers for home use. In 1963, the crop was reduced by about 75 percent because of blue-mold.

Exports

The United States, in 1963, took two-thirds of the Cypriot exports of oriental tobacco, contrasted with only about one fourth of the Cypriot leaf annually, a decade ago. With the exception of 1959, Cyprus has exported about 1.5 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually for the last decade. The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom are usually markets as well.

Imports

Cyprus imported about 1.5 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in both 1961 and 1962, compared with only about 1 million pounds annually during the 1950's. The United States has supplied about half of the leaf imports by Cyprus for the last decade, Rhodesias-Nyasaland and Greece have supplied over 200,000 pounds each during most recent years. Turkey, India, and Canada also sold Cyprus tobacco in recent years.

Imports of U.S. leaf have been increasing over the last decade. Those of Rhodesian tobacco reached a peak in 1957 and declined slightly afterwards. Apparently the large imports in 1957 were to build up stocks.

Before the factories in Nicosia expanded output, smokers in Cyprus relied upon imported English cigarettes for many years. A few U.S. and Greek cigarettes have been imported in recent years, but over 95 percent of total imports still come from the United Kingdom. Total cigarette imports dropped from 1.27 million pounds in 1960 to 537,000 pounds in 1961, as sales of domestic cigarette began to replace part of the once-larger demand for imported brands.

Consumption

Cigarette consumption, especially of imported brands, declined slightly after the departure of British military personnel in 1960. Per capita consumption is relatively high for an agricultural population. A population of about 600,000 Cypriots smoke close to 2 million pounds of cigarettes annually.

Over 75 percent of sales consist of domestic cigarettes. Sales of quality Cypriot brands containing higher grades of U.S. leaf have increased faster than those of low-cost brands. Most quality brands sell for about 2 shillings or 28 U.S. cents per pack of 20. Some, made from lower grade flue-cured and oriental tobacco, sell for only 10 U.S. cents per pack.

Over 200,000 pounds of pipe tobacco, and a small quantity of cigars, are consumed.

IRAN

Iran may soon begin to import some quality flue-cured or burley for the following reasons:

1. U.S. cigarettes are very popular among certain Iranian smokers.
2. Stocks of Iranian tobacco are reaching very low levels, while consumption continues to increase.
3. Imports of U.S. cigarettes not handled by the Monopoly are increasing. This includes the contraband from Persian Gulf areas.
4. The Iranian Tobacco Monopoly would increase profits by several million dollars annually if U.S. leaf were used.
5. Iran could export quality American-type cigarettes to neighboring countries that have no cigarette factory.

Production

Iranian tobacco farmers reduced plantings in 1954, after part of the record 40.8 million pound crop was burned because of poor quality. In 1963, total area planted expanded to 58,000 acres but blue mold prevented accomplishment of production goals. Total production is estimated at 25 million pounds.

Most of the oriental tobacco is grown in the northwestern part of the country and along the Caspian Sea, with production concentrated in the districts of Azerbaijan, Giban, Gorgan, and Mazanderan. The production of dark sun-cured tobacco predominates in the western part of the country, near the Iraq border. Flue-cured and burley are grown on sandy soils near the Caspian Sea.

Tombac is grown as a garden crop throughout the arable areas of Western Iran. Tombac, used in water pipes, is more popular in Iran than in any other country in the world. About 2.5 million pounds will be harvested for Monopoly use in 1963, compared with 4.4 million pounds in 1957.

Farmers often keep low-grade tobacco for home use, and deliver to the Monopoly leaf qualifying for one of the five grades. Export prices per pound range from about 10 U.S. cents equivalent, for lower grades, to 60 U.S. cents for higher grades. Prices paid to farmers are slightly less than the export price.

Production of flue-cured tobacco began on a commercial scale several years ago and will approximate 2.5 million pounds in 1963. Iranian flue-cured tobacco has good color, a medium-sized leaf, and a neutral flavor. It is comparable to medium grades of Indian tobacco. About 100,000 pounds of burley was also produced in 1962, but technical difficulties prevented extensive plantings in 1963.

Leaves of Iranian oriental tobacco are a little larger than those in some neighboring countries. However, flavor and aroma are not comparable to those of Turkish leaf. Most oriental tobacco consists of Trabizon, Tikulac, Basma,

and Samson. The neutral tobacco is suitable for blending, and export possibilities have not been adequately explored.

Exports

The once-large exports of Iranian tobacco may be resumed if farmers expand production, and improve quality, as planned. However, for the time being farmers will be kept busy supplying the busy modern cigarette factory in Teheran.

After a decade of variable exports, no exports of oriental leaf at all were reported in 1962. In 1952, by contrast, Iran had exported 15.4 million pounds of oriental tobacco to the nearby USSR. A large Iranian crop, and shortage of tobacco in the USSR, caused the large transaction. In 1955, also, Iran shipped 0.6 million pounds of leaf to the USSR, and in 1959, 1.7 million pounds. The largest cigarette factories in the USSR are located in Tbibsi, which is within a day's ride by train from the tobacco growing area of Iran.

The Netherlands was largest export market for Iranian tobacco in 1958, 1960, and 1961. Shipments reached 916,000 pounds in 1959.

Iranian exports of tombac have also been sporadic, and the USSR a big purchaser, during certain years. Lebanon is normally the largest customer. Oman, Syria, Kuwait, and the United States are also important outlets. Exports of tombac reached 1.4 million pounds in 1955 when large shipments to the USSR occurred. Then shipments remained at low levels until 1962, when they climbed back to 462,000 pounds.

A few low-cost Iranian cigarettes are exported to neighboring areas, especially Afghanistan. If quality cigarettes containing U.S. leaf were manufactured in Iran, neighboring areas without cigarette factories would probably import more Iranian cigarettes.

Exports of chewing tobacco to Quatar reached 8,812 pounds in 1962. Iranian cottage industry tobacco products are sold to Kuwait, as well.

Imports

Iran imported several thousand pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 and again in 1962. In 1962 the country reported importing over 1,000 pounds of U.S. leaf, apparently samples, and a hogshead of tobacco for a test brand. In 1960, Iran imported 926 pounds of Chinese tobacco for experimental use. (No leaf imports were reported for most years earlier than 1960.)

The Iranian Tobacco Monopoly has reported purchasing over 100,000 pounds of foreign cigarettes during each of the last 3 years. Over 90 percent came from the United States. The United Kingdom and Denmark each supplied about 3 percent of Monopoly imports in recent years. Considerable quantities of cigarettes were also purchased from West Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Importers and merchants usually purchase many more foreign cigarettes than does the Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. Several thousand pounds of English pipe tobacco are imported annually.

Consumption

Cigarette consumption in Iran began to increase rapidly in 1960, after a decade of relative stability. An increase in the purchasing power of the people because of urbanization, oil revenue, and land reforms contributed to the rise. Sales of U.S. brands have continued at a brisk rate, although attempts have been made to bar their increasing use.

Sales of domestic brands reached a peak of 21 million pounds in 1961, but declined slightly in 1962 because of temporary economic difficulties and increasing sales of U.S. brands. Also, stocks of Iranian leaf are getting low, and the lack of domestic leaf available for factory use limits expansion in output.

A low-cost brand of oriental tobacco, "Onshu," accounts for about two-thirds of the domestic cigarettes sold. Many other domestic brands, ranging in price from 8 to 25 U.S. cents equivalent, are available at the small cigarette stands and general stores on every busy street. The stands usually carry imported American and British brands at a price of about 30 to 35 U.S. cents per pack of 20.

Sales of pipe tobacco have declined to slightly less than 6 million pounds annually. Pipe tobacco and the Narghile tobacco are popular among the older men of the rural villages. About half a million pounds of snuff are consumed annually, also.

Recognizing preferences by many Iranian for quality cigarettes, the Iranian Tobacco Monopoly recently introduced several new brands made from the best Iranian flue-cured burley and oriental tobaccos. Because of an excessive amount of artificial flavoring, the new introduction did not cause smokers accustomed to U.S. brands to shift. However, many smokers of lower quality brands welcomed some of the highly flavored domestic ones. New cigarette brands containing U.S. leaf could be expected to be highly popular in Iran.

IRAQ

Iraq recently made its first purchase of U.S. tobacco. It consisted of 1.4 million pounds of flue-cured through a recent Public Law 480, Title IV, agreement between the United States and Iraq. Because of a consumer preference trend favoring quality filter-tip cigarettes, Iraq is likely to become a significant future market for U.S. tobacco. This will be needed consistently for production of high-quality cigarettes, and also for blending with neutral domestic leaf to produce filter-up cigarettes with flavor and aroma.

Last year, production of leaf tobacco was down almost half from the 27-million-pound peak reached in 1960. The disease, blue-mold, caused most of

the decline. Imported tobacco will ease the shortage and enable local manufacturers to produce filter-tip cigarettes. All filter-tip cigarettes were imported before the recent introduction of "Babylon".

All phases of tobacco activities in Iraq are under the administration of the Tobacco Monopoly Administration, (TMA). Dr. Akram Jaff, Director of the Monopoly, will handle the importation of U.S. tobacco, which will be resold to Iraq manufacturers. TMA also buys tobacco from about 28,000 farmers and resells it to manufacturers.

Three private manufacturers in Iraq manufacture most of the country's cigarettes. In 1962, the new government factory at Sulaymaniyah produced 701 million pieces, and the 3 Baghdad factories 3,530 million pieces.

Both production and consumption of tobacco have increased rapidly since 1957. Except for the 1959 purchase of 330,000 pounds of leaf from Bulgaria, unmanufactured tobacco imports have been negligible. Recently, consumption of American and British cigarettes imported by merchants in Iraq, and also purchased by Iraqi shoppers and workers in nearby Kuwait, has increased significantly.

Production

Tobacco production was introduced into Iraq by trade caravans during the Seventeenth Century. Before TMA organized tobacco marketing in 1943, the crop was less than 6 million pounds annually. A change in governmental policy, and in prices paid to farmers, caused the tobacco crop to be doubled from 12.2 million pounds in 1958 to 24.9 million pounds in 1959. The crop reached a peak of 27.1 million pounds in 1960, but has declined since.

About half the crop is flue-cured tobacco. Oriental, burley, and tombac types make up the rest. Yields range from 500 pounds to 1,000 per acre, depending upon the rain available during the growing season. Farmers receive about 45 U.S. cents equivalent per pound for the top of the 4 grades purchased by TMA.

About 80 percent of Iraq's tobacco crop is grown in the Sulaymaniyah area near the Iranian border. The nearby Erbil area is the next most important producing area. Much of the flue-cured comes from this area. Farmers growing tobacco in the mountainous northern area, with its substantial natural rainfall, have produced oriental tobacco as a cash crop for a generation. Tobacco is the major cash crop in the Sulaymaniyah and Erbil areas. Its cultivation is extending into the Mosul and Kirkuk areas where fertile soils, suitable for tobacco, exist. Some of the varieties of oriental grown include Khoshnaw, Rawandouz, Penywin, and Sourdash.

Some varieties of oriental tobacco seed used were obtained in Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. They produce a tobacco with some aroma but very low nicotine content. After being dried in the sun, the leaves are pressed into bales. The oriental tobacco is pressed and baled in the form of intact leaves.

Some air-cured tobacco is prepared in a manner similar to that used for U.S. burley. Tobacco is left in the fields until most of the leaves are ripe. Then stalks are cut and leaves air-cured. The air-cured type is used heavily in cut tobacco.

Tombac (a dark, strong tobacco used in water pipes) was introduced into Iraq about 60 years ago. The two kinds are the Indian and Shiraz. Cultivation is confined to a small area in the northern part of the Middle Euphrates, in the Hindiyak vicinity. The seeds are planted in February and the heavy leaves are harvested from June to September. Tombac production rose from 294,000 pounds in 1959 to 1.26 million pounds in 1962.

The Tobacco Monopoly Administration is considering establishing an extension service for tobacco farmers. It already provides the farmers with seed, credit, and guidance on improving quality.

A new fermentation plant at Sulaymaniyah, with capacity of over 6.5 million pounds, will soon be able to prepare tobacco in standard-sized bales ready for export.

Revenue

The Tobacco Monopoly Law was enacted in 1939 and the Tobacco Monopoly Administration began operating in 1943. In 1952, the Directorate General for Tobacco was given a semi-official status. TMA is responsible for the policies on cultivation, marketing, and manufacturing that affect tobacco. Farmers make previous arrangements to grow tobacco and no acreage controls exist, although the farmer must be registered with TMA to grow tobacco.

The Tobacco Monopoly Administration obtains a revenue of over \$14 million equivalent annually from its operations. When the crop is harvested, the Administration purchases the tobacco from the farmers and resells at a profit to manufacturers. Foreign trade, also, is regulated by the TMA. Merchants are classified according to their activities. Licenses are granted to wholesalers, retailers, and many cottage industries preparing rolled cigarettes and other tobacco products. Most revenue is obtained from selling leaf to large cigarette manufacturers at prices considerably higher than those paid to farmers, and from taxes on cigarettes.

Exports

Iraq's cigarette and leaf exports have declined sharply, recently. Kuwait was the chief market for both. There, prosperity and low import duties have enabled smokers to shift from Iraqi cigarettes and cottage-made products to American and British cigarettes. During most of the 1950's, Iraq exported over 600,000 pounds of cigarettes annually to Kuwait. In 1959, however, exports dropped to 185,000 pounds, and by 1961 they were down to 66,000 pounds. Saudi Arabia and neighboring Arab countries also took a small quantity of Iraqi cigarettes annually in recent years. Iraq's cigarette exports were down to only 6,000 pounds in 1962.

Exports of crushed leaf for use by pipe smokers were over 100,000 pounds annually, sometimes, during the late 1950's. Most of the shipments went to Kuwait and Bahrein. Since 1959, Iraq's exports of unmanufactured Tobacco have been less than 25,000 pounds annually.

Imports

Iraq is a large cigarette importer which, in past, has imported very little leaf. During most of the last decade no leaf was imported by dealers in Iraq, although some tombac from Kuwait was distributed in the Basra area. About 331,000 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco were imported from Bulgaria in 1959.

Most of the American and British cigarettes obtained in Iraq are supplied by distributors in Kuwait. However, merchants and wholesalers in Iraq do import some cigarettes directly. For these, they must pay a duty of more than 25 U.S. cents equivalent per pack of 20 imported cigarettes. Consequently, most smokers in Iraq obtain imported cigarettes through Kuwait, where the import duty is only 4 percent. Oil workers, shoppers, and store-keepers can buy cigarettes for only \$1.26 equivalent per carton in Kuwait and resell the 10 packs for a higher price in Iraq. In addition, smugglers sometimes make a business of distributing cigarettes. Kuwait reported shipping about 939,000 pounds of cigarettes to Iraq in 1961. Direct cigarette imports by Iraqi merchants in 1961 were less than half this quantity. Most cigarettes distributed from Kuwait are of U.S. origin.

The United Kingdom supplies most of the cigarettes imported directly. The United States, Jordan, West Germany, and Switzerland are other suppliers. Total direct imports declined from 796,000 pounds in 1957 to less than 400,000 pounds in 1962.

Cigar imports have declined also from the peak reached in the late 1950's. The Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom produce most of the cigars imported by Iraq. Total cigar imports in 1962 were about 11,000 pounds. Imports of smoking tobacco, snuff, and chewing tobacco each range from 2,000 to 10,000 pounds annually.

Consumption

In the late 1950's, a considerable increase in Iraqi cigarette sales occurred. Currently, a shift toward quality and filter-tipped brands is taking place, and quantitative gains are less striking. Consumption of imported cigarettes (90 percent filter-tipped) has about doubled between 1957 and 1962, while total cigarette sales rose by only 43 percent in the same period. Total cigarette sales for each of the last 3 years have remained at about 11 million pounds, while those of imported cigarettes have risen by about 20 percent annually.

Imported cigarettes may be purchased for 15 to 20 U.S. cents equivalent per pack of 20 near Basra and about 40 U.S. cents per pack in some parts of northern Iraq. Most domestic brands sell for 11 to 12.6 U.S. cents equivalent

per pack. All brands produced domestically are currently non-filters. They usually contain a blend of bright flue-cured tobacco with native oriental types. When smokers can obtain flavorful cigarettes at a slightly higher price, they apparently prefer them to domestic neutral cigarettes, low in nicotine content.

Sales of cut tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes and pipe tobacco rose to a peak in 1961, but declined sharply in 1962 when higher leaf prices affected factory output. About 3 million pounds of Zabana cigarettes are made annually by cottage industries around Mosul. They resemble small cigarettes called bidis in India.

The production and processing of tombac for water pipes doubled between 1960 and 1962. It reached 1.2 million pounds in 1962.

Total consumption of tobacco products exceeded 20 million pounds in both 1960 and 1961 but declined to about 18 million pounds in 1962. Per capita consumption rose from about 2.2 pounds annually in 1957 to 3 pounds in 1961. This rise in per capita consumption is expected to be resumed when American-type cigarettes are introduced on a large scale.

ISRAEL

Israel is importing more tobacco each year, because of larger cigarette sales and farm production difficulties. Imports in the immediate future are likely to exceed the 2.77 million pounds imported in 1962, because of the drastic reduction of the 1963 crop by blue mold.

Israel usually consumes about 6.4 million pounds of tobacco products and produces over 4 million pounds of leaf for factory use annually. Demand for U.S. leaf has remained stable over the last decade because consumption of Virginia cigarettes did not gain. However, sales of imported U.S. cigarettes are increasing rapidly. Apparently, the demand for quality American-type cigarettes is increasing, but trade policies and barter deals with countries exporting oriental tobacco have prevented larger purchases of U.S. leaf.

Production

In 1963, Israel's tobacco crop will be below 1 million pounds, compared with a crop of about 5 million pounds annually for several previous years. Most of the oriental tobacco is grown by Arab farmers near the Sea of Galilee, often under irrigation. If blue mold does not attack the crop next year, normal tobacco production may be resumed.

Imports

Israel's tobacco imports have more than doubled in the last decade. In 1962, total leaf imports exceeded 2.7 million pounds for the first time. That year, Greece supplied over 1 million pounds and the United States and Turkey combined another 1 million pounds. Usually, imports of U.S. leaf consist of 300,000 to 500,000 pounds of quality flue-cured tobacco costing more than 75

U.S. cents per pound. The U.S. share of imports has dropped from about 29 percent in 1956 to only 16.4 percent in 1962. Even so, the total quantity has remained relatively stable. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have sharply expanded leaf exports to Israel, while Greek tobacco exports in 1962 more than tripled the quantity purchased in 1956. Imports from Turkey have remained relatively stable.

The United States supplies about 86 percent of Israel's growing cigarette imports. Israel imported 159,000 pounds of cigarettes in 1962, compared with only 49,000 pounds in 1959. The United Kingdom is second largest supplier.

Among minor products, about 4,000 pounds of pipe tobacco is imported from the United Kingdom annually. A larger quantity of cut tobacco came from Bulgaria in 1961. Several thousand pounds of Dutch cigars are also imported annually, as well as tombac from non-Arab areas of the Near East.

Israel exported 16,500 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco and several thousand pounds of cigarettes in 1962.

Consumption

Imported U.S. cigarettes have accounted for much of the increased cigarette consumption in Israel recently. Sales of domestic brands increased slightly from 2,555 million pieces in 1961 to 2,653 million pieces in 1963. Sales of imported brands reached 62 million pieces in 1963, compared with only 21 million pieces in 1959.

About 38 percent of cigarettes made in Israel are filter-tipped oriental brands, 29 percent low cost oriental brands, 25 percent regular oriental, 5 percent expensive oriental, and 4 percent Virginia cigarettes.

Consumption of various tobacco products in Israel now totals about 6.45 million pounds. The breakdown by percentage is as follows: domestic cigarettes, 93.8; imported cigarettes, 2.5; snuff, 1.4; tombac, 1.2; pipe tobacco, 0.8; and cigars, 0.3 percent. Per capita consumption of tobacco products in Israel in 1962 was slightly below the 2.85 pounds reached in 1960. With future population gains from immigration, increased cigarette sales are likely to take place in future.

JORDAN

Jordanian manufacturers produce some of the best cigarettes in Western Asia by using a high proportion of U.S. leaf in their blends. The upward trend in cigarette output has therefore resulted in larger purchases of U.S. leaf. In normal years, Jordan produces 2 to 3 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco and about 1 million pounds of other types, mostly tombac.

Production

Most of Jordan's flue-cured tobacco is grown within 30 miles of Amman. Many fields are moistened by springs, although droughts nevertheless often reduce the crop. Although the plants are placed close together, yields seldom exceed 300 pounds per acre for flue-cured.

Cigarette manufacturers in Amman purchase most of the flue-cured tobacco for prices ranging from 10 to 45 U.S. cents equivalent per pound.

Tombac is grown in garden patches wherever arable land occurs in the country.

Exports

Jordan exports from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of cigarettes annually. Most of them go to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Lebanon. Small shipments go also to Quatar, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Recently, no commercial leaf exports have been reported.

Imports

Jordan usually imports about 1 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually. Over 90 percent is generally stemmed flue-cured and burley from the United States. A few thousand pounds are imported annually from Lebanon and Turkey, and less than 50,000 pounds of cigarettes, the latter mostly from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Consumption

Cigarette consumption in Jordan has almost tripled during the last decade. Smokers in Jordan became accustomed to imported British cigarettes in the 1930's. Because of their preference for flue-cured cigarettes, Jordanians expanded production of this type on land previously occupied by grain.

Some American-type brands containing burley and oriental tobacco, along with imported flue-cured tobacco, were introduced recently. Quality cigarette brands sell for prices ranging from 20 to 30 U.S. cents per pack of 20. Some brands made predominately from lower grade domestic tobacco sell for considerably less and are within the reach of a large number of Jordanians.

KUWAIT

Kuwait is the largest cigarette importer and distributor in the Middle East. In 1962, this country imported \$9.4 million worth of cigarettes, with the United States supplying \$5.8 million worth and the United Kingdom most of the remainder. Since import duty on all items entering Kuwait, except alcoholic beverages, is only 4 percent ad valorem the 330,000 people enjoy a very high standard of living. Kuwait's \$460 million annual oil revenue is used for the benefit of all the population.

Consequently, poverty is rare in Kuwait, and most persons can afford cigarettes at \$1.26 per carton or 14 U.S. cents equivalent per pack of 20. Kuwait has the world's highest cigarette consumption per capita, at 10 pounds annually.

Two filter-tipped brands account for over half the cigarette sales in Kuwait. These have enjoyed wide popularity because of aggressive salesmanship, which started a decade ago, and their status symbol relationship. Movie travelogues, sheet posters, ash trays, matches, handbags, travel guides, magazines, newspapers, television, neon lights, book covers, and napkins are used to display cigarette advertisements.

No tobacco is grown in Kuwait, excepting a few plants for ornamental purposes.

Exports

Over one-third of cigarettes imported are redistributed to countries beyond the borders of 6,500-square-mile Kuwait. In 1961, Kuwait reported shipments of \$1.9 million worth of cigarettes to Iraq, \$668,069 worth to Iran, and \$213,651 to Quatar. Saudi Arabia and Bahrein each were markets for over \$50,000 worth of cigarettes shipped from Kuwait in 1961. Apparently cigarettes carried home by the carton, by workers returning home from Kuwait, are not included in these statistics. Kuwait is a favorite shopping center for oil workers and wholesalers in neighboring countries, since American-type stores with low-cost goods are air-conditioned and the free parks, with modern facilities, are available to all.

Many Kuwaiti young persons studying in the United States and Europe have returned with Western attitudes. As a result, a relatively high percentage of the women in Kuwait smoke cigarettes. Sales of cigars and specialty pipe tobacco in Kuwait, also, are rising rapidly. Kuwait was the largest foreign market for U.S. cigars in 1962.

Imports

Value of imports in 1963 will probably exceed \$10 million. Kuwait imported over \$9.5 million worth of tobacco products in 1962, compared with only about \$8 million worth in 1961. In 1962, the United Kingdom supplied 41 percent more cigarettes to Kuwait, while imports from the United States rose by only 10 percent.

In 1962, Kuwait imported 4.9 million pounds of cigarettes, compared with 3.9 million in 1961. The United States supplied 65.9 percent of cigarette imports in 1961, and only 58.9 percent in 1962. The United Kingdom share rose from 29.5 percent in 1961 to 34.3 percent in 1962. West Germany, Belgium, Jordan, Iraq, and Iran, all combined, supply about 6 percent of imports.

Prices per pack of 20 cigarettes imported into Kuwait in 1961 included 9 U.S. cents for American cigarettes, about 8.5 cents for British cigarettes, and about 8.1 cents for Jordanian cigarettes. One mild filter-tipped American

brand accounts for about half the U.S. cigarettes sold in Kuwait. Sales of the leading British brand increased rapidly in 1962, and now account for over half the total sales of cigarettes imported from the United Kingdom.

Consumption

Kuwait consumed an estimated 3.35 million pounds of cigarettes in 1962, or about 10 pounds per capita. This is the world's largest per capita consumption, arising from the high incomes from oil and the unusually high proportion of adult males in the total population. In addition, about 750,000 pounds of other tobacco products were consumed. This includes mostly tombac and pipe tobacco, and a few thousand pounds of cigars and chewing tobacco.

Cigarettes are often sold for \$1.26 equivalent per carton, or 14 U.S. cents per pack of 20. Continuation of the policy for spreading oil wealth among the people will probably lead to even higher per capita cigarette consumption. Recent immigrants from Oman and Iraq comprise most of pipe and tombac smokers.

LEBANON

Lebanon is one of the most rapidly developing markets in the world for U.S. cigarettes. Residents of new skyscraper apartments in Beirut want quality goods, including American cigarettes.

While the prosperous Lebanese are smoking more imported cigarettes, they are also increasing their production of oriental tobacco which is prized by American manufacturers for blending. With a per capita consumption of three pounds of tobacco annually, the Lebanese rank next to Kuwait in the Near East.

Production

Tobacco production in Lebanon has doubled in the last decade. However, total production in 1963 was down from the peak of 8.4 million pounds reached in 1961. A new record crop would have been harvested if blue mold had not attacked the 1963 crop.

Small farmers in northwestern Lebanon, near Tripoli, grow most of the country's tobacco. Most varieties of oriental tobacco produced originated in Turkey and Bulgaria. They include Latakia, Samsun, Baffar, Jubail-Bent, Jazine, Shak-al-Bent and Izmir. Some tombac is grown along the coastal areas. Farmers located on the sandy coastal soils near Tripoli often obtain yields above 850 pounds per acre. Use of more fertilizer and better varieties is likely to boost yields in future, if blue mold can be prevented. Because of the many barter agreements offered, Lebanese oriental tobacco is easily exported.

Exports

Lebanon's tobacco exports have more than doubled in the last decade. Over three-fourths of the oriental is usually shipped to the United States. In 1959 exports reached a peak of almost 2.8 million pounds with the total in 1961 almost as large. The Soviet Union is the second largest market. Leaf exports to the United States earn Lebanon about 2 million dollars annually, which the Regie (Lebanese Tobacco Monopoly) spends for imports of U.S. cigarettes and small quantities of leaf.

France and West Germany are usually markets for small quantities of tobacco from Lebanon. Egypt, Syria, and East Germany were important markets during the late 1950's, but did not purchase tobacco from Lebanon after 1959.

Imports

Lebanon's imports of unmanufactured tobacco for cigarettes have increased recently, although they are still comparatively small. Leaf imports rose from 131,000 pounds in 1960 to 654,000 pounds in 1961. Larger purchases from Greece and the United States accounted for most of the rise. Bulgaria became a supplier in 1961.

Currently the Regie feels that it can import U.S. cigarettes more inexpensively than it can make an American-type cigarette in Beirut. Therefore, imported U.S. cigarettes account for about one-fourth of total sales.

The Regie doubled its purchases of U.S. cigarettes between 1958 and 1960. Total sales of U.S. cigarettes in Lebanon in 1962 were almost double the 707,000 pounds imported by the Regie in 1960. Some cigarettes are imported by distributors, although the Regie sells cigarettes to most shops and tobacco stands at reasonable prices. Imports of French cigarettes reached a record 45,000 pounds in 1961 -- double the 1956 quantity. Small quantities of cigarettes are imported from many European countries, for the thousands of tourists visiting the country.

Generally, about 3 or 4 thousand pounds of cigars are imported annually. A large shipment of Greek cigars in 1960 boosted total cigar imports above average levels. Several thousand pounds of Dutch, British, and American pipe tobaccos are imported annually.

Consumption

Sales of imported U.S. cigarettes are increasing faster in Lebanon than those of domestic brands. However, sales of domestic brands are increasing also, now that the buoyant prosperity of Beirut has spread to the countryside. Cigarette consumption, in 1962, rose to an estimated 4.4 million pounds, of which over 1 million pounds were of U.S. origin. Imported U.S. cigarettes sell for 30 to 32 U.S. cents per pack of 20, compared with 15 to 25 U.S. cents for various Lebanese brands.

The consumption of pipe and cut tobacco have declined over the last decade, although about 300,000 pounds of these products are still consumed annually. Cigar sales have increased recently and now approximate 100,000 pounds annually. About half a million pounds of tombac are consumed annually. Tombac is more popular in rural areas than in bustling Beirut, where the trend towards quality cigarettes is accelerating.

OMAN, TRUCIAL OMAN, AND QUATAR

Oman

In Oman, a population of 600,000 consume about 1 million pounds of tobacco products annually. Small quantities of dark sun-cured tobacco are grown between trees of irrigated orchards. However, most tobacco used by rural pipe smokers is imported from India and Iran. About half a million pounds of cigarettes are consumed annually. Since oil has not been discovered in Oman, incomes are still low. Workers returning from Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf oil areas bring cigarettes with them by the carton.

Oman ships some dark tobacco to both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Cigarette distribution in port city Mosqat, usually purchase over 250,000 pounds of British cigarettes and over 100,000 pounds of U.S. cigarettes annually.

Trucial Oman

Little tobacco is grown in Trucial Oman, smokers purchase over 200,000 pounds of imported cigarettes annually. British cigarettes and Iranian tombac account for most consumption. Cigarette distributors in Quatar and Bahrein supply most of the smokers working at the rich new oil wells near Abu Dhabi.

Quatar

Over 100,000 pounds of cigarettes and 10,000 pounds of tombac are consumed in Quatar annually. The United Kingdom is the major supplier of cigarettes and Iran the chief supplier of tombac.

SAUDI ARABIA

About 1 million pounds of imported cigarettes are consumed in Saudi Arabia annually. The United Kingdom supplies about half the cigarettes; the United States, 350,000 to 400,000; and Jordan, Iraq, and France most of the remainder. About 1 million pounds of dark sun-cured and air-cured tobacco is imported annually from India through Aden and Persian Gulf ports.

Very little tobacco is grown in Saudi Arabia with the exception of a few garden patches near Medina. Oil workers and urban residents smoke most of the cigarettes. Many rural Arabians smoke the dark tobacco and the tombac in pipes. Saudi Arabia can import tobacco and cigarettes cheaper and more easily than it can produce them. Cigarette imports are likely to continue upward with oil revenue. Cigarette sales would rise much faster if increased oil revenue were distributed among the 7 million population.

SYRIA

Syria is a growing market for U.S. flue-cured and burley tobacco, as well as American cigarettes. A drastic reduction in the 1963 tobacco crop, and a trend favoring American-type cigarettes, have created a tremendous demand for U.S. tobacco in Syria.

The value of U.S. leaf shipped to Syria could rise from the 1962 value of \$195,000 to several million dollars, in a few years. Value of U.S. cigarettes exported to Syria reached \$503,000 in 1962, and the upward trend is likely to continue.

Until recently, oriental cigarettes accounted for over 97 percent of the brands smoked. During the last three years, Syria has annually exported about 2 million pounds of oriental tobacco and imported less than half a million pounds. Most tobacco products are manufactured at a large factory in Damascus. A monopoly handles foreign trade and manufacturing.

Production

Syrian tobacco production dropped from 17 million pounds in 1961 to less than 2.5 million pounds in 1963, because of a serious blue-mold attack. About three-fourths of the Syrian crop consists of semi-oriental varieties. Most of the remainder is oriental tobacco or tombac. Until 1963, the trend in tobacco production was slightly upward.

Most tobacco is grown near the Mediterranean coast. Latakia, a type grown near the city of the same name, is world famous for its blending qualities. Other types of tobacco grown for export include Samsun, Baffra, Aba-Riha and Hasan Kayf.

Exports

Syria has exported about 2 million pounds of leaf tobacco for each of the last three years. Annual exports during most of the 1950's were only half as large.

At this time, Lebanon was the most important market. The United States was until 1960 the largest export market for Syrian tobacco in 1956 purchasing over 1 million pounds. However, in 1962 Bulgaria became the largest foreign market.

Before a change in trade policy in 1960, the United Kingdom was the second largest. That year, about 1.7 million pounds went to Egypt. In the last few years, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have taken considerable quantities, while West Germany and Lebanon buy smaller quantities of special types of tobacco.

Imports

Syria's tobacco imports in 1962, totaled 423,000 pounds. The United States supplied 61 percent, Bulgaria the rest. Syria imported about half a million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in the mid-1950's, with Greece and Turkey chief suppliers. The abundance of American cigarettes in nearby Beirut has contributed to the recent interest in imported U.S. brands among Syrian smokers. As a result, U.S. cigarette imports are on an upward trend, and Syria is taking much larger quantities of U.S. leaf. Up to 1962, imports of U.S. leaf were usually less than 50,000 pounds annually.

Last year, Syria imported 258,000 pounds of U.S. leaf. About two-thirds of the unmanufactured tobacco purchased from the United States in 1962 was higher-grade flue-cured, costing about 87 U.S. cents per pound. The rest was burley, costing 88 U.S. cents.

Imports of U.S. cigarettes in 1962 were almost three times the quantity purchased in 1960. Small amounts were also purchased from the United Kingdom and Jordan.

In 1962, the United Kingdom supplied most of the 1,000 pounds of pipe tobacco imports, and the Dutch, most of the cigar.

Consumption

Cigarette sales are increasing rapidly because of increased numbers of income earners, and the reasonable prices and quality of newer brands. A recently introduced brand "Al Harmra" containing 92 percent U.S. leaf, is very popular. Imported American brands sometimes sell out before stocks can be replenished.

Total cigarette consumption has almost doubled during the last 5 years. Causes have included expanding urban population, a sizable Army providing income frequently used for smoking, and good farm yields contributed a larger demand. Flavorful cigarette brands comprise one of the few luxuries within the reach of most Syrians.

Total cigarette consumption may soon reach 9 million pounds, including about 300,000 pounds of imported U.S. brands. Most brands of oriental cigarettes sell for 17 to 19 U.S. cents equivalent per pack of 20. Imported U.S. brands sell well, although the price is about double that of domestic brands.

Around 3 million pounds of pipe tobacco and cut tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes are consumed annually, and about 325,000 pounds of tombac.

Several thousand pounds of imported cigars are purchased yearly by urban cigar smokers. Future sales of quality cigarettes and U.S. brands are likely to rise considerably.

TURKEY

Turkey exported about 200 million pounds of tobacco in 1962. About 99 percent of the 1963 crop, estimated at 267 million pounds, will be oriental tobacco. Most of the 1 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco grown in Turkey is used in quality domestically manufactured cigarettes.

About half of Turkey's tobacco exports go to the United States; these shipments have more than doubled since 1958. Exports to Eastern Europe have also increased, while those to Western Europe have remained relatively stable over the last decade.

Turkish imports of leaf tobacco and cigarettes are usually prohibited. However, a considerable quantity of U.S. cigarettes go to military bases there.

Approximately 80 million pounds of cigarettes and 9 million pounds of other tobacco products are consumed annually. In view of the huge increase in U.S. purchases of Turkish leaf the Government might consider allowing some U.S. cigarettes for tourists and quality leaf for blending to enter the country.

Production

Turkish farmers planted a record 535,000 acres of tobacco in 1963. However, blue-mold attacks reduced yields. Total farm production in recent years has been about double prewar levels. About 300,000 farmers now grow tobacco in Turkey, and this is the country's leading cash crop. About 77 percent of the estimated 267 million pounds crop is planned for export.

Different types of oriental tobacco are grown in various areas of the country, about two-thirds of the crop in the Aegean region. Four major classes of aromatic tobacco are grown in the area around Smyrna. The Gavurkoy group has heavy leaves, is highly aromatic, and has a fine texture. The Basma group has a neutral taste. The third group is grown around the villages of Papazil-Teholan Issa and Kara-Oghlu, and in the Manisa and Akhisar districts. This sweet tobacco has improved in quality recently. The Yerlis group is grown in the Bergama and Denizli districts, and its quality is lower than that of the other groups.

About one-eighth of the crop is grown near the Sea of Marmara and in Thrace, near Istanbul. Most of the Marmara region tobacco have little aroma and a red color. The types of leaf of the Marmara region and of Thrace are differentiated by the area grown. The six major ones are: Duzdje, Ismit, Hendek, Bursa, Gonen and Thrace. Duzdje tobacco have small red leaves, and a fine texture, and burn well. Izmit leaf is like Duzdje except for a milder taste and more neutral aroma. Hendek tobacco has larger red leaves which are used principally as a filler. Bursa leaf is medium in size and neutral in taste, and has a mild aroma. Gonen leaf is a neutral filler. Thrace tobacco occurs in various shades of yellow, is relatively strong, and is used primarily by home smokers.

About one-fourth of the crop is grown in the Black Sea region. Because of the excellent aroma, fine texture, light color and good combustibility, tobacco grown in this area is in demand among U.S. and European manufacturers. Samsun, Bafra, Tashova, Basma, and Trabzon are the types accounting for most production. Samsun, grown on volcanic soils near the sea coast, and Bafra, a larger type from Samsun seed, are the most important types grown for exports. The Bafra has excellent flavor and aroma for blending purposes. Trabzon is more like the semi-oriental or light air-cured tobacco. Some of this type is grown under irrigation, and the leaves are larger than those of other types in the area. Yields of this type are also larger than those for other oriental tobaccos, which usually average about 500 to 600 pounds per acre.

Production in southeastern Turkey has increased considerably in recent years. Much of the 700,000 pounds of dark air-cured tobacco is grown in this area, which also produces over 8 million pounds of oriental tobacco.

Exports

Turkish leaf exports have been on a strong upward trend over the last 25 years, although year-to-year shipments have fluctuated widely. Annual exports rose from 75 million pounds, during 1935-39, to 200 million pounds (with a value of \$95.9 million) in 1962. However, shipments to the United States reached a peak of 105 million pounds in 1961.

In 1962, exports to the Common Market were up to 56 million pounds because of much larger shipments to Italy and West Germany. Also, larger shipments to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia boosted shipments to Eastern Europe, where Poland and the Soviet Union had been larger markets a few years before.

Very large shipments to Italy of 23.8 million pounds, and of 4.7 million pounds to Yugoslavia, in 1962 were caused by shortages of domestic leaf in these countries, resulting from previous blue-mold attacks. Bulgaria purchased 719,000 pounds of Turkish leaf for blending to improve cigarette brands for export. By 1962, shipments to the Soviet Union had declined from a peak of 8.6 million pounds in 1958 to 2.2 million pounds. Those to East Germany, from a peak of 14.2 million pounds to only 2.3 million during the same period.

In 1961, shipments to Austria reached a peak of 12.8 million pounds, although they are usually only a few million pounds annually. Exports to Switzerland also increased in 1961, as Swiss buyers purchased 6.1 million pounds of Turkish leaf before an anticipated price rise.

In 1962, Japan took only a few thousand pounds of Turkish leaf compared with 2.8 million pounds in 1961, and 1.7 million pounds in 1962.

Uruguay, Taiwan, Libya, The Congo, Lebanon, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and New Zealand are other new postwar markets for Turkish tobacco.

The Japanese Tobacco Monopoly paid an equivalent of 88 U.S. cents per pound for purchases of Turkish leaf in 1963. The average export price of all

of Turkey's exports in 1962 was 48 U.S. cents per pound compared with a high of 72 U.S. cents per pound in 1956 and 1957. Total exports in 1963 may not reach the 1962 level because of the poor crops in 1961.

From 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of Turkish cigarettes are exported annually, mostly to Sweden and the United States. Small quantities of other tobacco products are exported to the United States and Switzerland.

Turkey's exports of tobacco to the Common Market may increase in the future if it grows more light cigarette types and keeps prices at reasonable levels. As an Associate Member of the Common Market it will have an advantage on tariffs, but high prices of Turkish tobacco and a growing preference among European smokers for American-type cigarettes may limit the extent of gain.

Manufacturing

About 40 billion cigarettes may be manufactured in Turkey in 1964, compared with only 27.4 billion in 1960. At least another 4.4 percent increase is scheduled for 1964. In 1963, factories in Istanbul are scheduled to produce 9.7 billion cigarettes. The year's cigarette output in other cities includes 6.7 billion pieces in Izmir, 4.3 billion pieces in the Samsun area, 2.3 billion pieces in Malatya, and 2.9 billion pieces in Adana. A large new factory is planned for operation near Istanbul.

Marketing

Farmers in Turkey sell most of their crop while still on the farm to visiting representatives of the Turkish Monopoly and foreign tobacco manufacturers (usually through local merchants). In 1962 the Monopoly purchased 99 million pounds and merchants took 79 million pounds. Most of the tobacco is bought at the farmer's barn. Some leaf is exported as purchased from growers, but most of it is processed further (manipulated). The growers associations often have warehouses for sorting, grading, baling, and fermenting which are located in many towns throughout the tobacco-growing areas.

A farmer wishing to grow tobacco must apply in writing to the Monopoly Director of his province. The farm is then inspected by a committee which determines the feasibility of growing tobacco on the specific farm. During the growing season Monopoly specialists visit farmers to render technical assistance and to estimate crop expectations and quality. No attempt is made to limit production, although cultivation on certain land producing low quality tobacco is discouraged. Technicians advise farmers to grow tobacco on elevated land and rich loamy soils. A "bonus" is paid to farmers for producing tobacco of excellent quality.

Monopoly technicians are conducting experiments to find new varieties resistant to blue mold. They are also advising farmers to use chemicals for blue mold prevention.

Consumption

Cigarette sales in Turkey now exceed 70 million pounds annually and a 5 percent gain is predicted for 1964. Cigarettes account for about 87 percent of the total sales of factory-made tobacco products, and sales have doubled since 1950.

Per capita cigarette consumption is gaining because of increasing rural income from tobacco, fruits and truck crops. Per capita consumption of tobacco in Turkey is almost 3 pounds annually.

Most of the cigarettes are still the straight oriental type, although over 2 billion cigarettes containing flue-cured tobacco are now produced annually.

YEMEN

No cigarette factories exist in Yemen, although tobacco distributors in Sana make excellent profits selling over 4 million pounds of tobacco products annually. Little tobacco is grown commercially in Yemen; most smokers rely on imported tobacco and cigarettes.

Production

A few farmers in Yemen grow tobacco in small garden-type patches. Total production, of dark air-cured tobacco, is estimated at about 1 million pounds.

Imports

Yemen imports three to four million pounds of dark sun-cured tobacco annually from India through Aden, as well as small amounts of tombac. Also imported are about half a million pounds of cigarettes annually, from the United Kingdom, through Aden and Kuwait, and a few thousand pounds of U.S. cigarettes through Aden and Saudi Arabia.

Consumption

The 4.5 million people of Yemen consume about 5.5 million pounds of tobacco products annually. Only half a million pounds of cigarettes are consumed annually in Yemen. However, many Yemenites in Aden are heavy cigarette smokers who carry extra cartons home for friends and relatives. The use of dark sun-cured tobacco in pipes and chewing tobacco has increased from 3 million pounds a decade ago to about 5 million pounds annually today.

OUTLOOK

Exports of American and British cigarettes are likely to continue upward to areas of Western Asia benefiting from oil wealth. Kuwait particularly will continue to import more cigarettes because of increasing oil incomes which benefit the whole population of Kuwait and many others in surrounding countries. The low import duty in Kuwait, added to intelligent trade policies, enables shoppers to obtain consumer items at very low prices. With the exception of prices in commissaries, Kuwait sells American cigarettes for the lowest prices to be found anywhere in the world. The nation's policy of distributing the oil wealth throughout the populace, and encouraging economic growth, has stimulated more favorable economic policies in other countries where private investment was once endangered.

Since Kuwait can import cigarettes cheaper than it can manufacture them, this is not expected to become a market for cigarette tobacco. However, it provides a small market for darker types of leaf used in pipe tobacco. From the rich centers of Kuwait and Beirut, American and British cigarettes have become a symbol to other parts of Western Asia of the new wealth derived from oil. As many wealthy oil families from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrein, and other Middle East areas escape the heat of the desert by maintaining summer homes in Lebanon, American cigarettes are growing in popularity there. The way of life in Beirut is in turn copied by all areas of Western Asia where incomes are rising rapidly. Therefore, American-type cigarettes are demanded as incomes rise and people strive for a higher standard of living. U.S. cigarette exports to Western Asia may increase by 20 percent annually in the next few years, if recent trends continue in Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, and the various areas of the Arabian peninsula. They increased from \$10.3 million in 1962 to over \$11 million in 1963.

Western Asia has some comparatively new markets for U.S. leaf tobacco, and others may develop as the advantages of manufacturing American-type cigarettes are realized. Smokers have become acquainted with the flavor and aroma of American tobacco through use of imported cigarettes from the United States, United Kingdom, and Jordan. Until recently, Jordan and Cyprus were the largest markets for U.S. leaf tobacco. However, in 1964 Iraq is likely to become largest, unless sizable purchases by Iran occur. Iraq is likely to need over 3 million pounds of U.S. leaf annually.

Iran is the largest potential market for U.S. unmanufactured tobacco in Western Asia because of its large cigarette consumption and population. Many smokers in Iran already are regular smokers of American brands, and other smokers anticipate shifting to American-type cigarettes as their incomes increase. The Iranian farmers can export any surplus tobacco easily, since the world market for medium-priced oriental tobacco is faced with a shortage. The Iranian Tobacco Monopoly can substantially increase its revenues by introducing American-type cigarettes and quality brands. Iran could easily use some high quality of U.S. leaf currently without any harm to its 25,000 tobacco growers. It could also export many cigarettes to Afghanistan and markets on the Arabian peninsula where no cigarettes are manufactured.

Syria is likely to develop into a much larger market for American cigarettes and leaf tobacco, because of the severe blue mold attack on its 1963

crop, the country could use over 2 million pounds of U.S. leaf in 1964. Cyprus is likely to increase its imports of U.S. leaf also, possibly up to 1 million pounds annually. In Jordan, imports of high quality U.S. leaf are likely to increase substantially. In 1962, Jordan was the most important market in the area for U.S. leaf, taking \$1.2 million worth. Israel is also likely to import more American tobacco although purchases from other suppliers will remain larger.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--WESTERN ASIA: Estimated consumption of tobacco products, annual 1955 and 1960-62

Destination	1955			1960			1962		
	Ciga-rettes	Other	Total	Ciga-rettes	Other	Total	Ciga-rettes	Other	Total
	Million pounds								
Bahrein.....	0.4	--	0.4	0.6	--	0.6	0.7	--	0.7
Cyprus.....	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.9
Iraq.....	6.7	7.6	14.3	11.3	9.5	20.8	10.8	7.4	18.2
Iran.....	15.1	10.6	25.7	19.0	10.7	29.7	21.0	10.3	31.3
Israel.....	4.4	.2	4.6	5.7	.2	5.9	5.9	.2	6.1
Jordan.....	.8	.3	1.1	2.2	.4	2.6	2.3	.5	2.8
Kuwait.....	.6	.2	.8	1.8	.2	2.0	3.2	.1	3.3
Lebanon.....	2.5	.8	3.3	3.4	.8	4.2	4.4	.8	5.2
Saudi Arabia.	.5	.3	.8	.9	.3	1.2	1.1	.4	1.5
Syria.....	4.1	2.6	6.7	5.1	2.8	7.9	8.5	3.0	11.5
Turkey.....	49.5	7.6	57.1	60.5	11.6	72.1	72.0	10.0	82.0
Yemen.....	.4	3.6	4.0	.5	4.0	4.5	.6	4.2	4.8

Table 2.--WESTERN ASIA: Estimated cigarette output, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1959-63

Country	Average	Average	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ¹
	1935-39	1951-55					
	Million pieces						
Aden.....	--	--	80	60	100	120	140
Cyprus.....	--	406	491	388	606	695	750
Iran.....	2,933	5,879	7,438	8,361	9,590	9,300	9,800
Iraq.....	--	2,000	4,096	4,597	4,050	4,231	4,800
Israel.....	712	2,017	2,438	2,563	2,555	2,653	2,800
Jordan.....	--	404	861	946	956	1,040	1,200
Lebanon.....	595	948	1,150	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,700
Syria.....	713	1,658	2,070	2,241	2,464	4,108	4,400
Turkey.....	9,519	20,482	26,172	26,256	30,850	32,400	36,300
Total.....	14,472	33,794	44,796	46,612	52,521	56,047	61,890

¹ Preliminary.

Table 3.--UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Western Asia by destination 1959-62

Destination	1959		1960		1961		1962	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars						
Aden.....	61	20	29	9	50	15	14	12
Cyprus.....	651	500	372	293	170	132	332	285
Jordan.....	931	997	1,006	996	662	870	865	1,177
Israel.....	275	215	458	333	280	222	500	378
Kuwait.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Arabian States ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	4
Lebanon.....	57	41	36	30	180	144	26	20
Syria.....	--	--	27	24	37	29	224	195

¹ Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.

Table 4.--UNITED STATES: Cigarette exports to Western Asia, in value, annual 1957-62

Destination	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 dollars					
Kuwait.....	1,740	2,186	2,744	3,775	4,039	5,182
Lebanon.....	961	703	1,059	1,248	1,733	1,808
Bahrein.....	301	516	946	1,601	800	889
Israel.....	166	243	284	338	495	665
Syria.....	199	346	252	280	357	504
Saudi Arabia.....	677	740	898	720	411	273
Arabian States ¹	85	193	275	399	425	440
Aden.....	--	2	44	247	225	209
Iraq.....	99	60	--	56	80	139
Iran.....	101	256	173	107	82	58
Cyprus.....	1	7	30	46	60	14
Jordan.....	5	12	5	3	8	10
Total.....	4,335	5,264	6,710	8,820	8,715	10,191

¹ Oman, Trucial Oman.

Table 5.--UNITED KINGDOM: Cigarette exports to Western Asia, annual 1957-62

Destination	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds					
Aden.....	1,319	1,910	1,765	2,149	2,677	2,750
Persian Gulf Establish- ments ¹	1,077	1,328	1,406	1,575	1,971	2,235
Cyprus.....	1,023	1,088	909	1,140	492	312
Arabian States ²	903	1,028	986	955	940	614
Iraq.....	458	377	35	209	114	283
Israel.....	22	12	26	26	36	39
Total.....	4,802	5,743	5,127	6,054	6,230	6,233

¹ Kuwait and Bahrein.² Saudi Arabia, Oman, Trucial Oman.

Table 6.--ADEN: Imports of tobacco and, tobacco products, by origin, annual 1957-61

Kind and Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds				
Unmanufactured tobacco:					
India.....	7,746	7,736	10,793	8,669	8,716
Aden Protectorate.....	1,254	1,479	1,519	1,045	918
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	22	23	36	38	39
United States.....	47	47	65	29	50
China.....	8	8	11	15	33
Other.....	39	0	1	9	8
Total.....	9,116	9,293	12,425	9,805	9,764
Cigarettes:					
United Kingdom.....	2,084	1,743	1,525	1,820	2,071
United States.....	--	--	16	125	126
Other.....	16	15	9	6	5
Total.....	2,100	1,758	1,550	1,951	2,202
Cigars, total.....	2	2	1	3	2
Other manufactured tobacco:					
United Kingdom.....	52	48	58	47	69
India.....	8	8	37	21	7
Other.....	1	5	1	1	1
Total.....	61	61	96	69	77

Table 7.--ADEN: Exports of tobacco and tobacco products, annual 1956-61

Item	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Yemen.....	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Aden Protectorate.....	2,646	3,279	4,289	3,988	3,965	3,100
Saudi Arabia.....	906	1,613	969	1,059	1,049	1,251
Ethiopia.....	610	619	835	881	584	636
French Somaliland.....	65	118	141	79	15	48
Kamaran.....	5	12	15	18	5	22
Perim.....	95	43	72	131	18	3
Egypt.....	6	4	6	1	1	1
Other.....	99	120	146	56	138	--
	49	12	2	49	13	29
Total.....	4,481	5,820	6,475	6,262	5,788	5,090
Cigarettes:						
French Somaliland.....	116	49	102	87	239	308
Yemen.....	73	469	417	389	17	108
Aden Protectorate.....	440	212	83	98	43	14
Somalia.....	11	88	116	156	609	187
Kuwait.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia.....	2	2	4	7	--	--
Ethiopia.....	13	--	1	1	24	140
Other.....	38	27	65	31	26	89
Total.....	693	847	788	769	958	846
Manufactured tobacco:						
Aden Protectorate.....	31	31	35	31	32	33
Yemen.....	1	6	4	7	--	--
Other.....	4	--	2	--	1	2
Total.....	36	37	41	38	33	35

Source: External Trade of Aden Colony, 1962.Table 8.--CYPRUS: Imports of tobacco and tobacco products, by country of origin,
Average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Type and origin	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
United States.....	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	553	389	493	406	774	517
Greece.....	228	224	329	234	238	271
India.....	93	314	245	159	203	114
Turkey.....	36	17	--	29	98	82
Canada.....	--	142	199	66	48	28
Other.....	--	--	--	11	19	47
	11	5	28	21	86	20
Total.....	921	1,091	1,294	926	1,466	1,079
Cigarettes:						
United Kingdom.....	260	781	909	1,209	518	22
United States.....	1	--	--	18	9	24
Greece.....	2	28	(¹)	39	12	12
Other.....	3	--	158	--	--	7
Total.....	266	818	1,067	1,267	537	65

¹ If any, included in other.

Table 9.--CYPRUS: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by country of destination, Average 1951-55
annual 1957-61

Destination	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	210	1,120	391	988	1,073	401
Czechoslovakia.....	57	120	--	106	223	443
Netherlands.....	178	14	82	81	45	--
Other.....	1,014	306	420	366	188	111
Total.....	1,459	1,560	893	1,541	1,529	954

Source: Import & Export Statistics of Cyprus.

Table 10.--IRAN: Production of tobacco by types, annual 1948-63

Year	Oriental and Semi-oriental			Flue-cured	Dark-sun	Tombac	Total
	Area	Yield Per acre	Production				
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1948	14,825	638	9,451	--	9,023	3,788	22,262
1949	21,004	577	12,125	--	8,818	3,969	24,912
1950	32,138	670	21,524	--	7,944	3,968	33,436
1951	29,652	583	17,284	--	6,173	3,306	26,763
1952	30,270	670	20,282	--	5,291	4,079	29,652
1953	58,835	553	32,561	--	5,291	2,976	40,828
1954	36,817	582	21,431	--	3,437	2,028	26,896
1955	40,440	518	20,944	--	1,829	1,984	24,757
1956	48,000	578	27,758	--	1,900	2,000	31,658
1957	41,019	597	24,471	--	2,646	4,409	31,526
1958	31,240	614	19,180	5	2,640	4,189	26,014
1959	32,000	544	17,416	--	2,204	3,748	23,368
1960	23,000	480	11,029	200	1,500	1,600	14,329
1961	52,000	395	20,540	1,100	2,205	3,492	27,337
1962	51,000	288	14,700	2,205	1,800	2,245	20,950
1963	58,000	313	18,153	2,500	2,200	2,500	25,353

Table 11.--IRAN: Output of tobacco products, annual 1951-63

Year	Cigarettes		Pipe Tobacco	Tobacco	Snuff	Total
	Million Pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1951.....	4,972	10,938	7,460	4,202	--	22,600
1952.....	5,155	11,341	7,002	3,752	--	22,095
1953.....	5,772	12,698	6,755	4,634	--	24,087
1954.....	6,681	14,698	6,678	4,996	--	26,372
1955.....	6,813	14,989	7,015	3,677	--	25,681
1956.....	6,676	14,687	6,843	4,056	--	25,586
1957.....	6,117	13,457	5,615	4,244	403	23,719
1958.....	7,158	15,748	6,053	3,937	635	26,373
1959.....	7,438	16,364	5,941	4,198	831	27,334
1960.....	8,361	18,394	5,850	4,400	465	29,109
1961.....	9,590	21,032	5,400	4,500	500	31,432
1962.....	9,300	20,460	5,700	4,550	450	31,160
1963.....	9,800	21,560	5,800	4,600	400	32,460

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Report of the Iranian Tobacco Monopoly (for statistics prior to 1962).

Table 12.--IRAN: Exports of tobacco by destination, annual 1951-62

Year	Leaf tobacco				Tombac					
	Netherlands	USSR	Other	Total	Lebanon	Oman	USSR	U.S.	Other	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1951...	--	--	2	2	267	22	--	5	99	393
1952...	64	15,346	13	15,423	--	162	--	5	111	278
1953...	--	--	--	--	614	--	92	--	70	776
1954...	128	--	39	167	214	325	--	--	113	652
1955...	--	600	640	1,240	1	(¹)	1,441	(¹)	--	1,442
1956...	--	--	389	389	--	--	--	--	--	--
1957...	--	132	--	132	11	--	--	--	--	11
1958...	569	--	588	1,157	--	4	--	--	19	23
1959...	916	1,746	535	3,197	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960...	475	--	316	791	--	--	--	--	61	61
1961...	155	--	--	155	5	--	--	1	198	204
1962...	--	--	--	--	334	--	--	5	123	462

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 13.--IRAQ: Estimated production of tobacco by kinds, annual 1951-63

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Oriental	Tombac	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1951.....	1,323	2,640	2,645	200	6,814
1952.....	1,842	3,684	3,685	200	9,411
1953.....	3,175	6,349	6,349	200	16,073
1954.....	3,836	7,672	7,672	225	19,405
1955.....	4,630	2,315	4,650	200	11,795
1956.....	4,600	2,300	4,600	415	11,915
1957.....	4,360	2,180	4,360	250	11,150
1958.....	4,779	2,389	4,779	270	12,217
1959.....	6,500	4,500	13,635	294	24,929
1960.....	12,600	3,300	10,600	600	27,100
1961.....	10,600	3,000	5,900	975	20,475
1962.....	8,150	1,200	3,150	1,258	13,758
1963 ¹	7,000	2,000	5,350	1,258	15,608

¹ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Table 14.--IRAQ: Estimated consumption of tobacco products by kind, annual 1957-62

Product	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million pounds					
Cigarettes:						
Domestic.....	6.8	7.7	9.0	10.1	8.9	9.3
Imported.....	.8	.9	.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
Total.....	7.6	8.6	9.8	11.1	10.2	10.9
Cut Tobacco:						
Rolled cigarettes ¹	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Other.....	3.8	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.7	2.8
Total.....	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.8	9.5	5.8
Tombac:						
Total.....	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2
Other: ²						
Total.....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
Grand total.....	14.5	15.8	18.3	20.7	20.8	18.2

¹ Similar to bidis in India; smaller cigarettes than standard.² Includes principally snuff and chewing, domestic factory production, cottage industries production, and imports.

Table 15.--IRAQ: Imports of tobacco and tobacco products by country of origin, annual 1957-62

Kind and origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ¹
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Bulgaria.....	--	--	331	--	--	--
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	15	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	--	--	--	--	88	--
Total.....	15	--	--	--	88	--
Cigarettes:						
United States.....	51	97	26	20	49	65
United Kingdom.....	458	514	90	174	368	263
Jordan.....	--	2	--	--	--	--
Others.....	287	25	3	4	44	10
Total.....	796	638	119	198	421	338
Cigars:						
Netherlands.....	4	4	2	4	7	7
West Germany.....	(²)	4	2	2	4	(²)
Others.....	16	16	3	1	--	4
Total.....	20	24	7	7	11	11
Smoking and chewing:						
Total.....	4	4	2	9	2	8

¹ Preliminary; subject to revision. ² If any, included in others.

Table 16.--IRAQ: Exports of tobacco and tobacco products, by country of destination, annual 1957-62

Kind and destination	1957	1958	1959	1960 ¹	1961 ¹	1962 ¹
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Kuwait.....	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Kuwait.....	9	139	4	(²)	22	(²)
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahrein.....	127	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	1	--	--	17	2	2
Total.....	137	139	4	17	24	2
Cigarettes:						
Kuwait.....	789	705	185	121	66	6
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	--	11	2	--	31	--
Total.....	789	716	187	121	97	6
Other manufactured:						
Saudi Arabia.....	631	--	--	--	--	--
Oman.....	154	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	44	29	--	--	--	--
Total.....	829	29	--	--	--	--

¹ Preliminary; subject to revision. Data shown are country's reported imports from Iraq.² Less than 500 pounds.

Table 17.--ISRAEL: Output of tobacco products, annual 1949-63

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Pipe tobacco	Tombac	Snuff	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1949.....	2,274	8	5	38	18	2,343
1950.....	3,343	11	7	65	33	3,459
1951.....	4,468	12	5	87	47	4,619
1952.....	4,517	12	4	71	48	4,652
1953.....	4,450	11	11	75	55	4,602
1954.....	4,421	11	12	82	62	4,588
1955.....	4,378	15	14	72	67	4,546
1956.....	4,679	11	18	70	77	4,855
1957.....	4,890	11	22	69	78	5,070
1958.....	5,004	13	29	67	82	5,195
1959.....	5,375	14	30	68	84	5,571
1960.....	5,650	17	31	72	83	5,853
1961.....	5,633	16	30	70	85	5,834
1962.....	5,866	21	39	72	89	6,087
1963 ¹	6,050	23	42	75	90	6,280

¹ Preliminary.Source: Statistical Bulletin of Israel.

Table 18.--ISRAEL: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products, annual 1956-62

Kind and Origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Unmanufactured tobacco:	1,000 pounds						
United States.....	432	481	342	328	348	398	454
Greece.....	302	461	818	692	864	783	1,025
Turkey.....	414	423	496	613	328	525	553
Yugoslavia.....	68	220	35	--	289	173	196
Bulgaria.....	243	60	4	364	472	276	436
Others.....	18	13	33	53	67	173	103
Total.....	1,477	1,658	1,728	2,050	2,368	2,328	2,767
Cigarettes:							
Total.....	25	30	44	49	68	99	159
Other manufactured:							
Total.....	3	5	5	3	5	26	7

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Israel.

Table 19.--JORDAN: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by origin, annual 1957-62

Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ¹
	1,000 pounds					
United States.....	1,022	962	935	1,168	659	865
Lebanon.....	--	--	--	8	3	(2)
Turkey.....	1	9	6	1	1	(2)
Greece.....	--	--	1	--	1	(2)
Other.....	77	--	1	--	80	5
Total.....	1,100	971	943	1,177	744	870

¹ Preliminary.² If any, included in other.Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jordan.

Table 20.--KUWAIT: Imports of cigarettes by origin in 1961 and 1962, and tobacco in 1961

Origin	Cigarettes				Tobacco	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1961
	Metric tons	Metric tons	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Metric tons	1,000 dol.
United States.....	1,173	1,308	5,247	5,774	4	1
United Kingdom.....	525	763	2,214	3,111	1	(1)
Belgium.....	14	(2)	62	(2)	--	--
Germany, West.....	14	(2)	52	(2)	--	--
Iran.....	16	(2)	47	(2)	104	44
Iraq.....	30	(2)	87	(2)	10	3
Jordan.....	4	(2)	16	(2)	4	7
Oman.....	--	--	--	--	113	43
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	--	--	--	--	79	21
India.....	(3)	(2)	1	(2)	25	19
Greece.....	(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	13	4
Other.....	4	151	46	507	11	18
Total.....	1,780	2,222	7,772	9,392	364	160

¹ Less than \$500.² Included in other.³ Less than 500 kilograms.

Table 21.--LEBANON: Production of tobacco, annual 1950-63

Year	Oriental		Tombac	Total
	Latakia & Other	Shak-al Bent		
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1950.....	3,673	158	80	3,907
1951.....	4,072	173	85	4,332
1952.....	3,502	149	75	3,726
1953.....	3,615	119	93	3,828
1954.....	4,560	113	171	3,840
1955.....	5,113	170	115	5,398
1956.....	4,863	295	248	5,406
1957.....	6,234	1,014	468	7,716
1958.....	5,320	739	564	6,623
1959.....	6,504	661	551	7,716
1960.....	6,724	661	551	7,936
1961.....	7,000	771	606	8,377
1962.....	5,291	551	551	6,393
1963.....	5,900	600	500	7,000

Table 22.--LEBANON: Imports of tobacco by origin, annual 1956-61

Kind and origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>					
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Turkey.....	99	139	(¹)	112	(¹)	360
United States..	32	48	15	80	(¹)	180
Greece.....	54	59	64	61	75	85
Bulgaria.....	--	--	--	--	--	22
Other.....	36	110	88	1	56	7
Total.....	221	356	167	254	131	654
Tombac.....	317	484	179	171	54	122
Cigarettes:						
United States..	252	459	355	401	707	647
France.....	20	17	32	32	27	45
Other.....	70	57	30	1	23	19
Total.....	342	533	417	434	757	711
Cigars:						
Netherlands....	4	2	--	3	3	3
Cuba.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other.....	1	1	3	--	59	--
Total.....	6	4	4	4	63	4
Other manufactured.	2	4	5	1	5	6

¹ If any, included in other.Source: Statistiques Du Commerce Exterior, 1962.

Table 23.--LEBANON: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by destination, annual 1955-61

Destination	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 lbs.						
United States.....	22	408	440	1,100	2,009	1,810	2,175
USSR.....	--	585	--	364	441	340	310
France.....	443	336	--	110	--	146	110
Germany, West.....	3	--	1	--	327	168	5
Syria.....	154	154	--	129	--	--	--
Germany, East.....	--	22	37	242	--	--	--
Egypt.....	66	448	878	--	--	--	--
Other.....	3	--	2	--	--	--	66
Total.....	691	1,953	1,358	1,945	2,777	2,464	2,666

Source: Statistiques Du Commerce Exterior, 1962.

Table 24.--SYRIA: Area in tobacco, yield and production, by type, annual 1950-63

Year	Semi-oriental			Oriental			Tombac	Total production
	Area	Yield	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Quantity		
	1,000 acres	lb. per acre	1,000 lbs.	1,000 acres	lb. per acre	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1950.....	10	626	6,004	10	1,001	9,982	844	16,830
1951.....	9	632	5,700	9	960	8,859	814	15,373
1952.....	9	596	5,523	10	892	8,329	800	14,652
1953.....	8	724	5,560	5	614	3,505	560	9,625
1954.....	10	611	5,810	7	898	6,610	827	13,247
1955.....	11	639	7,389	5	697	3,634	661	11,684
1956.....	13	715	8,581	2	648	1,426	408	10,415
1957.....	14	782	10,983	2	689	1,574	613	13,170
1958.....	14	844	12,052	3	790	2,147	340	14,539
1959.....	17	794	13,157	5	650	3,417	300	16,874
1960.....	18	524	9,361	6	500	3,086	200	12,647
1961.....	17	576	12,491	7	570	4,119	368	16,978
1962.....	17	632	10,850	6	525	3,487	313	14,650
1963.....	15	110	1,700	5	110	550	250	2,500

¹.Preliminary.

Table 25.--SYRIA: Output of tobacco products, annual 1948-62

Year	Cigarettes	Smoking tobacco	Tombac	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1948.....	2,121	1,786	357	4,264
1949.....	2,627	1,548	289	4,464
1950.....	3,000	1,290	287	4,577
1951.....	3,195	1,232	291	4,718
1952.....	3,468	1,662	265	5,395
1953.....	3,624	1,947	291	5,862
1954.....	3,909	2,196	291	6,396
1955.....	4,083	2,136	483	6,702
1956.....	4,195	2,423	296	6,914
1957.....	4,056	2,183	258	6,497
1958.....	4,198	1,936	277	6,411
1959.....	4,564	2,289	289	7,142
1960.....	4,941	2,458	331	7,730
1961.....	5,432	2,989	329	8,750
1962 ¹	8,216	2,800	325	11,341

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1962 (for statistics through 1961).

Table 26.--SYRIA: Imports of tobacco and tobacco products, by origin, annual 1958-1962

Origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>				
Unmanufactured tobacco:					
United States.....	37	48	27	--	258
Bulgaria.....	--	--	--	--	165
Greece.....	145	--	56	66	--
Turkey.....	--	--	55	110	--
Other.....	373	--	20	44	--
Total.....	555	48	168	220	423
Tombac:					
Iran.....	190	31	242	n. a.	216
Cigarettes:					
United States.....	165	187	84	186	236
United Kingdom.....	27	5	--	--	4
Other.....	--	--	1	--	3
Total.....	192	192	85	186	243
Pipe tobacco.....	1	1	2	1	1
Cigars.....	2	2	1	2	1

Source: Commerce du Exterior.

Table 27.--TURKEY: Production of tobacco by type, annual 1951-63

Year	Oriental					Dark Air-cured	Flue-cured	Total
	Aegean	Marimara	Black Sea	South East	Total			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds					
1951.....	93,762	32,313	61,662	6,160	193,817	691	926	195,435
1952.....	105,618	33,109	55,179	7,193	201,099	702	930	202,731
1953.....	151,906	36,449	62,346	7,616	258,317	282	1,092	259,691
1954.....	121,537	28,446	57,280	7,066	214,330	215	822	215,367
1955.....	152,322	33,069	56,217	6,581	248,189	1,700	800	250,689
1956.....	161,168	34,171	51,509	5,291	252,139	500	800	253,439
1957.....	162,986	31,938	47,670	5,721	263,052	500	1,000	264,553
1958.....	128,756	50,044	73,854	7,512	252,748	500	1,000	254,248
1959.....	158,218	47,917	68,345	6,520	281,000	475	1,000	282,475
1960.....	187,973	44,815	58,244	5,125	296,157	484	1,200	297,841
1961.....	141,196	23,117	48,501	5,002	217,816	550	992	219,358
1962.....	128,969	27,558	48,150	8,498	213,175	672	1,102	214,949
1963 ¹	169,700	28,350	66,500	10,000	268,550	700	1,200	276,450

¹ Preliminary.

Table 28.--TURKEY: Total estimated sales of tobacco products, annual 1950-63

Year	Cigarettes	Pipe tobacco	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950.....	34.5	6.0	1.8	42.3
1951.....	37.4	6.2	2.5	46.1
1952.....	41.5	6.6	2.9	51.0
1953.....	45.6	5.8	3.6	55.0
1954.....	50.1	6.0	1.1	57.2
1955.....	49.5	6.4	1.2	57.1
1956.....	52.2	6.4	.6	59.2
1957.....	58.0	6.7	2.7	67.4
1958.....	62.3	4.4	1.5	68.2
1959.....	59.5	6.4	5.4	71.3
1960.....	60.5	6.8	4.8	72.1
1961.....	68.9	6.2	3.3	78.4
1962.....	66.5	6.4	3.6	76.5
1963.....	70.1	6.0	3.4	79.5

Source: Annual Statistics of Turkey and FAS Attaché in Ankara.

Table 29---TURKEY: Exports of tobacco, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Destination	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
United States.....	1,000 pounds 59,866	1,000 pounds 43,409	1,000 pounds 72,856	1,000 pounds 73,822	1,000 pounds 105,061	1,000 pounds 101,840
Italy.....	3,152	5,781	2,118	6,913	5,240	23,824
West Germany.....	15,290	13,728	19,502	9,913	11,279	20,408
France.....	4,685	6,485	4,396	5,097	12,300	4,139
Netherlands.....	2,814	924	1,567	609	922	976
Belgium.....	4,627	806	1,247	3,250	3,867	4,749
Czechoslovakia.....	3,154	8,113	8,774	6,616	8,675	9,107
Poland.....	1,284	7,176	8,907	3,238	2,520	4,199
East Germany.....	3,530	14,215	6,138	4,168	7,696	2,342
Soviet Union.....	2,133	8,550	3,279	2,668	2,405	2,133
Hungary.....	2,174	2,468	3,250	1,646	5,269	5,668
Yugoslavia.....	419	1,102	--	--	--	4,690
Bulgaria.....	100	--	--	--	--	719
United Kingdom.....	8,153	1,292	110	521	522	209
Austria.....	3,997	2,204	3,476	1,674	12,789	2,475
Finland.....	848	821	1,902	1,919	1,863	1,899
Sweden.....	1,683	1,404	70	268	190	597
Norway.....	684	183	276	632	597	804
Denmark.....	668	368	806	401	--	41
Switzerland.....	2,631	--	2,731	2,046	6,113	3,818
Spain.....	--	--	624	--	454	--
Israel.....	222	991	262	382	622	565
Cyprus.....	185	192	115	66	--	28
Lebanon.....	45	1,553	1,257	--	53	106
Uruguay.....	111	406	111	497	--	209
Japan.....	--	--	--	--	2,767	1,725
Egypt.....	6,550	1,181	925	845	2,372	779
Jordan.....	5	6	18	--	--	--
Libya.....	--	--	186	376	--	77
Other.....	3,961	290	2,348	301	1,363	1,797
Total.....	132,971	123,648	147,251	127,968	194,939	199,923

Source: Statistical Annual of Exterior Commerce.

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